THE DAILY PRESS.

KENRY REED & CO., PROPRIETORS, SEENE-TIME-ST., OFF. CUSTOM-HOUSE. CHE CHOINATI DAILY PRESS to delivered to scribers in Cincinnati, Covington and surrounding cities and towns, et the extremely low price of SEVEN CENTS & WE K.

Parent or Mailien. -Single copies, 2 cents; on onth, 40c.; three months, 81; one reac, 84. AMUSEMENTS.

DIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE -S. N. PIKE Proprietor; C T. Smirm, Stage Manager; J

FRIDAY EVENING January 25, most por PAULINE; OB, THE FATAL DUEL. i Horace do Beunaval, Mr. Tarlor; Lucien de val. Mr. Mortimer; Leon de Beauchene, Mr. splin; Max. Mr. Harre; Pantine, Miss Susac iln; Galrielle, Miss Funci Dunham.

To conclude with the musical farce of THE SWISS SWAINS. with sorge), Miss Fanny Benham; Swig. Ha'e; Walter, Mr. Chaplin; Dama Glib,

C. Hatel Walter, Mr. Compared to the Susan Denila, curday evening, Benefit of Miss Susan Denila, n will be presented for the first time here, the drams of ROSE E MEE dramstized from a rof that name. Intoly published in the New Ledger, with a variety of other entertain-Northe-Time CHANGES .- Doors open at M to 7

NION HALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTE BUILDING. ENGAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN

Acrobatic and Gymnastic Troupe This celebrated Troups will give three of their WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES. For the Benefit of the NEW GYMNASIUM

OF THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, Friday and Saturday Even'ge, at So'clock, and Saturday Afternoon, at 2% o'clock. Tickets of Admission, 25 cents; Children,

PALAGE GARDEN

Vine at, between Fourth and Fifth.

The proprietors have male an encagement with the above celebrated Sand of Minstrels for two weeks, who will make their first appearance on MONDAT EVENING, January 21, 1841 and give a variety of amusing and litewesting performances. For particulars, see small bills. Admission, as between the celebrated for the center for better sents 20 cents.

jand Abs n Palaken On, Propris.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE TO ALL WHO HIT MAY CON Te grade, repair and pave, with brick, the side-To regrade, repair and pave, with brick, the side-alks on Martin street, from Pearl street to Third-To regrade, repair and pave, with brick, the side-warks on third street, from Martin-street to Frontregrade repair and pave, with brick, the sideo regrade, repair and pave, with brick, the side-

ree. To repays, with linestone, Blackburn-alley, from Inde-Street ton point 300 feet south.

In pursuance of the law, and firdinances were size read, laid on the table, and the Clerk inspected te give four weeks notice of the pendency (the series). structed to give noir weeks he damages, that may of the same. The law resultine all claims for damages, that may because from used improvement, to be filed in writing with the City lerk, setting firth the amount of damages claimed, withhin an weeks after the application of the time required for the publication of each softee, when the same will be taken up for

SAM. L. CORWINE, City Clerk. NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCURS. Notice is hereby given that there are pending before the City Council of the City of Cincianati the following Ordinations, vis:

To grade and eave with bowleder-stone Front-street, from Fashington street to the east line of the City of Concurs.

To grade and pave with bowleder-stone Smith-tire of Concurs.

To grade and pave with bowleder-stone Smith-tire of trees second street to the Whitewater Canal. To grade and pave with bowleder-street Liberty-street, from Pendieton street to Price-street.

To grade, repair and pave with brick the side-walks on Melanuthon-street, from Cutter-street to Voice-street. reet and pave with brick the aldewalks on the tract, from Linn-street to Cutter street, remance of the law, and Ordinances were ad, laid on the table, and the Clerk into give four weeks' notice of the pendency The law requires all claims for damages that may accrue from said improvement to be sled in writing with the tity Clorks setting forth the amount of damaged claimed, within two weeks after the axpiration of the time required for the publication of such saides, when the same will be taken up for final action.

SAM. L. CORWING

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE grade of Canal or Grandin-street, from Central-A grade of Canal or Grandin-street, from Centralavenue to Flum-street.

Secretar 1. Beit revelained by the City Council of the
city of Cincinnati. That the grade of Canal-street,
from Central-avenue to Plum street, be, and the
same is, hereby established as follows, viz: Commancing at the intersection of the east gutter of
Central-avenue and the north gutter of Canal or
Grandin-street as raved, at the level 1,01,55; thence
with the north gutter of Canal-street, at an ascending grade of one toot and size save hundresthefree for the council council of the case
the conding fifty over hundred feet, a distance of three
hundred and fifty feet, to the vowel 1,00,84; thence
descending fifty over hundred the o'a foot, a distance
of fourter to feet to the gutter of Weets Plum street,
and the level 1,005,35

Done as the Council Chamber in the city of
Cincinnati, this twenty-third day of January, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
JOHN F. TORRENCE, President,
Attest: Sam. L. Corwine, City Clerk. ja25-c

Attest: Sam. L. Corwins, City Clerk. 1823-6

N. ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH
As the grade of West-alley, from Park-alley to
Emmssy's north time.
Secretor 3: - Be to criained by the Gity Council of the
city of Oincoment. That the grade of West alley be
established as follows; Begin ning at the intersection of the east guiter of West affect and dorth guiter of Park affer, at the level of 1,085,87; thence ascending at a grade of 0,75 feet in each 100 feet for the
distance of 180 feet to the north line of Hanney's
anddrivision; to the level of 1,041,81.

Lone at the Council Chamber, in the city of Cincional, this twenty-line day of January, in the
year eighteen hundred and stay-one.

JOHN F. TORRENCE, President.

Attest: Sam. L. Council, Clerk, 1823-c

AN OR DENANCE TO ESTABLISH THE An grained by the Ct. Council of the city of Cincinnets, That the grade a latinative street to the and cincin, That the grade a latinative street be, and the asm is, hereby established as follows, viz. Commencing at the intersection of the north gutter of Bank screet and the west gutter of Allantius-street, at the level of the present pavel gutter (1,69-67); thesee along the west gutter of Allantius-street, at an asseming grade of (1) one foot in each 100 feet for a distance of (100) one hundred feet; thence at a descending grate of (1,25) one foot and westly eight hundred the of a foot in sach (100) one hundred feet; thence at a descending grate of (1,25) one foot and we feet; thence at a descending grate of (1,25) one foot and the feet; thence at a descending grate of (1,25) one foot and the feet; thence at a descending grate of (3,27) three free and twenty-nine hundred her feet in second (100) one hundred free for a distance of (201) two hundred and thirty-one feet to the level of 1,127-50 in the south gutter of Ciear water-street, at grade as at present established

Lype at the Council Chamber in the city of Cincinnati, this twenty-third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN F THEENCE, President.

Attent San. L. Conwers, City Clerk.

180. 385.]

A NORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE A grade of Allanthus-sley, from Usarwaterstreet to Central avenue.

Be it mediased by the Oily Conneil of the city of Cincincin. That the grade of Allanthus-alley, from
Clearwater street to Central avenue, he and the
same is, hereby established as follows, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the north gutter of
Clearwater-street and the center of Allanthus alley;
thence according four-towins of one foot to the side
of Clearwater-street; those at a descending grade
of one foot and two vivous hundseding of a foot in
each one hundred feet, a distance of one hundred
and fifty feet, to the south autre of Central avenue,
at the level of the prosent paved gutter.

Bone at the Council Chamber, in the City of Chclonati, this twenty-third day of lanuary, in the
year eighteen hundred and sixty-one
JOHN F. TORRE NON, Freeldent,
Attest Sam, L. Commiss, City Clerk. [a22-c

Allest: Sam. L. Corwins, City Clerk. 1922-0

1No. 283.]

An OH DINANCE TO ACCEPT A DEED
An of Dedication of Lock street, from B. F. Strader and others.
Superiors: Let ordensed by the City Cassed of the
city of Locksmit. That a Bend of Dedication, exocuted by B. S. Birnder, Charles W. Wooler and
hary F. Wooler, dated December 21. A. D. 1800 for
certain real satain therein described. to form a part
of Leck-serest, extending from the Otho Biver toward Front strend, be, and the same is, hereby socepted and confirmed; said ground to remain a part
of and lock street lerever.
Donese the Council Chamber, in the city of Uncimial, this tweety-third day of January, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
OHN P. TORRENUE, President. car one thousand eight hundred and anti-one.

JOHN F. TORRENCE, President.

Attest. San. L. Conwiss, City Clark.

Emcimmati I

VOL. IV. NO. 155.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1861.

Wendell Phillips's Last Rabid Speech-RAILEOAD TIME-TABLES He Prenounces the Union a Pallure. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, Wendell Phillips, in his last ultra disunior

Express 5:50 P. M. batter Kxpress 5:50 P. M. batter Kxpress 9:40 P. M.

Kenneky Central—
Day Express 6:59 P. M. 6:27 P. M.
Accommodation Little Miami and Cincianat
Hamffren and Dayton Boads are run by Columbia
time, which is seven minutes faster than Cincianat
these factors of the Columbia fac

time, which is seven minutes faster than dincinnatitime.
The trains on the Ohio and Mississippi and indianapolis and Cincinnati Boads are run by Vincenses time, which is ten minutes slower than Cincinnati time.

The clerical party is very dissatisfied with the Emperor of Austria for granting liberal concessions to his subjects.

Smithfield, once celebrated for the firmness

of martyrs, is now equally celebrated for the obstinacy of its cattle mart ers.

The leaves die of chills and fever gener

Some fellows deposit all their money in-

The "black tooth" and another disease, a

An incendiary fired Grace Church, Wash-

ington, the other morning. The fire wa

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moon-

n Illinois the present week.

killed by falling fragments.

It is a curious circumstance, that during

the 350 years the Palace of the Tuileries has

een a royal dwelling, no French Sovereign

Ever since 1588 every French Sovereign who has made the Tuileries his abode, has been compelled, at some time or other, to quit the shelter of its roof.

A tree near William's College, Massachu-setts, is so situated that it draws nourish-ment from New York, Massachusetts and

A little boy lost his eye at Batavia, N. Y., on Wednesday. He stumbled and fell on a gimlet, with which he was boring a hole in

A young man slipped into a vat of boil-ing liquor in a brewery at Rochester. N. Y., on Wednesday, and he was not extricated until fatally scalded.

The power of dreams forces the infinite into the chambers of a human brain, and throws dim reflections from the eteraities upon the mirrors of the sleeping mind.

Melancholy sees the ultimate of things-things as they will be, and not as they are.

It looks upon a beautiful face and sees but a grinning skull.

No less than 30,000 bales of cotton passed through Worcester, Mass., last week, from Memphis, Tenn., crowding the freight cars

N. H., on the 2d salt.

has died within its walls,

Vermont.

Mass., the other morning, the

insured for \$600.

loss being \$11,000.

loss of \$15,000

night.

about \$5 25.

lovers and poets.

VARIBRIES.

Pirat Train....

Mr. Seward confessed, at Chicago, that neither free speech nor free suffrage existed in one-half of the States. No Northern man can trade, live or talk there. For twenty years men have been mobbed, robbed, Lynched, hung and burned there solely for loving liberty; and while the Federal Government never lifted a finger to prevent or punish it, the very States whose cittzens have been outraged, have been too indifferent even to remonstrate. Massachusetts, who once remonstrated, saw her own agents mobbed out of Charleston with her full consent. meech, said: Single, Hamilton and Deuten-nagolis, Sandusky, To-and Objection Mallim, 7:45 A. M. 6:53 P. M. O Expression Mallim, 7:45 A. M. 6:53 P. M. Impolis and Sandusky Gight Express.

Obio and Mesissippi

Morning Express.

True A. M. 10:00 P. M.

Houisville Accommedation. 4:30 P. M. 12:35 P. M.

Louisville Accommedation. 7:38 P. M. 4:00 A. M. fi and Legamsport— 15 A. M. 12:55 P. M. 12:55 P. M. 6:55 P. M.

sent.

Before the Union existed, Washington and Jefferson uttered the boldest anti-slavery opinions, to-day they would be Lynched in their own homes; and their sentiments have been mobbed this very year in every great city of the North. The Fuglitive-slave Bill could never have been passed nor executed in the days of Jay. Now, no man who hopes for office dares to insist that it is unconstitutional. Slayery has turned our churches of

for other dares to insist that it is unconstitu-tional. Slavery has turned our churches of Christ to churches of commerce.

John Quincy Adams, the child of our ear-lier civilization, said the Union was worth-less, weighed against that liberty it was meant to secure. Mr. Seward, child of the Union, says there are few men, and there ought to be few who would not experience. Union, says there are few mes, and there ought to be few, who would not prefer saying the Union to securing freedom; and standing to-day at the head of 19,000,000 of free mes, he confesses he does not deem it prudent to express his "most cherished convictions" on this subject, while every honest man fears, and three fourths of Mr. Seward's followers hope, that the North, in this conflict of right and wrong, will, spite of Horace Greeley's warning, 'Love Liberty less than Profit, dethrone Conscience and set up Commerce in its stead." You and set up Commerce in its stead." You know it. A Union whose despotism is so cruel and searching, that one half our lawers and one-half our merchants stifle con-science for bread—in the name of Martin Luther and John Milton, of Algernon Syd-ney and Henry Vane, of John Jay and Samuel Adams, I declare such a Union a

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury suggests that "Dixie" should be adopted as the national air of the Southern Confederacy. Mrs. S. M. Walton, mother of Madame LeVert, of Mobile, Alabama, an accom-plished lady, died in that city last week. If the Union created for us a fresh Gol-conda every month, if it made every citizen wise as Solomon, blameless as St. John, and safe as an angel in the courts of Heaven, to ally-sometimes it is the scarlet fever, and sometimes and most always yellow fever. cling to it would still be a damnable crime hateful to God, while its cement was the blood of the negro-while it, and it alone, made the crime of slaveholding possible in side their vests in the form of victuals and drink, and call that investing it.

Ink is the blood that flows in the veins of Thought—let for the health of sangains RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE IN THE SOUTH-Atro cious Attack by a Fire-enter on the Methodist Church .- Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in a fire cating speech in the House of Representa-To mash a troublesome creditor's nose is not the most commendable mode of effecting the settlement of his bill. tives on the 15th inst., attered the following atrocious charge against the Methodigts of If Necessity, the mother of Invention, is also the mother of inventors, she has a very large family of starving children. that State:

I must say that the very State from which I come, the very district which I represent, has had some painful experience during the last Summer, growing out of the doctrines of Abolitionism. We found, for the last two or three years, that the members of the Methodism Church North, and others living The hog slaughter at Terre Haute, Ind., has closed; 42,591 head having been killed and packed during the season. Two rifled cannon are to be plauted on the hill near the White House, which will effectually command the Capital. in Texas, were propagating Abolition doc-trines there. We warned them not to carry trines there. We warned them not to carry on their schemes of producing disaffection among our negroes; but they persisted, and did not cease until they had organized a

A merchant in New York refused to sell fifty tuns of lead, when he learned that it was destined for Florida. under its auspices the night before the last August election the towns were to be burned and the people murdered. There now lie in sahes near a cozen towns and villages in my district. Four of them were country masts and two of them. The population of Montreal, Canada, as indicated by the census now being taken, is about 90,000. species of throat distemper, are destroying many hogs in Iowa, in and around Davencountry seats, and two of them the beat towns in the district. The poisonings were only arrested by information which came to light before the plan could be carried into execution. The citizens were forced to stand John Kaser's shoe shop was destroyed by fire, in Pittsfield, Ill., recently. Loss \$10,000; guard for months, so that no man could have sed through the towns between dark and A fire burnt down a whole block of stores daylight without making himself known. A portion of them paid the penalty of their crimes. Others were driven out of the coun-

try. A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN ON BARIES.-A majority of babies, says Mrs. Swisshelm, are to their mothers what a doll is to a little A terrible fire in Stamford, Ct., a few days girl—something to dress—a means of dis-playing odds and ends of finery, and exhibince destroyed four large stores; causing a iting one's tastes. If infants were treated on the principle on which a good farmer light, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy. on the principle on which a good tassater treats lambs, goslings, chickens, pigs, &c., viz: well-fed and kept warm, they would live and grow just as well-cared-for goslings live and grow; and we never knew one de. Dutch babies wear caps; and how could any lady of taste have her baby look like a Dutch baby? Just so; and Dutch babies generally live, lauch and grow fat, for they are "amoth-If a man is more polite and kind in other people's houses than at home, his wife should take good care never to let him feel at baby? Justso; and Dutch babies generally live, laugh, and grow fat, for they are "smothered in flannei," and feathers, and kept all in "a sweat." Dutch mothers do not keep their babies for model artist exhibitions. They cover them up, keep them warm and quiet, and raise a wonderful number of sturdy boys and girls. We treated our baby on the Dutch plan, and never lost a night's sleep with her. The store of M. Simona, in Memphis, Tennessee, was robbed of ten or twelve thousand dollars' worth of silks and laces, the other The deaths in New York City the past week numbered 415; a decrease of eleven from the previous week, and 102 from the corresponding week of last year. sleep with her, Horace Greeley is now in the West, on a lecturing tour. He lectured in Michigan last week, and will lecture at several places

THE GREAT GRANDMOTHER OF THE EMPRES THE GREAT GRANDMOTHER OF THE EMPRISE EUGENIE.—The great grandmother of Eugenie, the Empress of the French, says the Scotman, was born in the old mansion house of Couston—part of which is still standing—near Bathgate. She was named Isabel Sandilands, being the elder daughter of the Hon. William Sandilands, of Couston, third son of John, fourth Lord Torphichen (1522). She was married to Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, while her only sister married Thomas Marjoribanks of that lik, in the parish of Bathgate. These facts are attested by an old genealogical paper, dated The whole number of hogs packed at Evansville, Ind., this season, will not exceed 2,500 bead. The average price paid was A boiler exploded recently at Ridgewood, C. W. Rev. R. Phelps had his leg proken, and S. Randall was buried in the rulns, and Edward West has been arrested, and has confessed to having fired the extensive es-tablishment of Colonel Churchill, Brookfield, the parish of Bathgate. Increase facts are attested by an old genealogical paper, dated 1646, in the presentation of Durham Weir, of Boghead, Bathgate, and who further traces, through the Sandillands and other ancient Scottish families, Her Imperial Majesty's descent from Robert II. A deaf and dumb confidence women has been swindling the people in Binghampton, N. Y., by getting subscriptions for the maga-zines at a reduced rate.

Japanese "Tomey" an Issignificant No-Body.—The Home Journal has an interesting correspondence from Japan, in which it is stated that "Tommy," about whom so many young ladies nearly ran mad, is an insignificant nobody at home. He is simply the son of an interpreter, is furnished a place to sleep, has an interpreter, is furnished a place to sieep, has a per diem allowance of mice to eat, and gets \$2.67 per month pay. The same correspondent relates as a curious fact that kissing in Japan is one of the lost arts! Kissing is tabooed in Japan—it is held to be too yulgar, too indelicate for any respectable person to be engaged in. Consequently the young and even old ladies of Japan have to go unsmarked.

Great Battle of the Plains with the Kiowa Indians.—A special telegram to the Missouri Republican from Independence says:

"One hundred United States troops, under command of Colonel Crittenden and Lieutenant Jackson, of the rifles, on the 2nd inst., encountered 300 Klowa and other Indians, at Cedar Springs, and completely routed them. They killed two chiefs, one of them the noted Gatank; and fifty braves. They took some prisoners, 120 lodges, with their provisions, and a great number of women and children. The last they liberated. Four of the soldlers were killed and a number wounded."

Tide-Wella.—An exchange says: "The caset state of a tide, at any moment, as well as the points of high and low water, may be known in a seaport town by the contrivate of a well having a subterranean communication with the sea, so that the water shall rise in it during the flow, and slak in it during the ebo. By causing the water to enter a tube of this waves without is rendered insensible. Tide-wells of this kind, constructed by al. Chazzillon, the French wavel engineer, exist at Cherbourg and at Erest. The hight of the tide is self registered by an instrument called a maregraphe."

A FRESCHMAN'S REVENUE.—A Frenchman A FREEDMAR'S REVERGE.—A Frenchman, visiting London, rode on horseback along the New-road, and, on reaching the turnpike at Battle bridge, was stopped by the gate-leoper, who demanded one penny. Moniteur remonstrated, and for some time re-lused; but at length, finding that his aloquence was of no avail, he threw down the penny in a passion, exclaiming vehemently: Dare is your money, care; and, to punish you, I will not come through your pike again this day." A young lady, engaged in writing, observed to a clergyman present that she was a Scribe. To which the man in orders, with a sagacity and clerical discomment truly creditable, replied: "And fair I see," (Pharisse,)

A New Orleans Journal on the Present | The Terrible Ravoc of War-The Country A Romantic City of Italy-The Cathedral | Crisis. of Gates of Verona. Sunday's New Orleans Picayune, under

the head "Reaping the Whirlwind," says: One who had not been a close and inter-ested observer of the gradual growth into a whirlwind which the sowers of the wlad, at whirlwind which the sowers of the wind, at the North, have been so diligently sowing for the last twenty years and more, would be very likely to be led away by the pharisaical bypecrisy of those who have done all the mischief, as they now put on a look of sur-prise and indignation, and ask, what is the matter? What have we done? In what have we given you a reasonable excuse for complaint? An unobservant and inex-perienced man, listening to such, might be apt to concede that their skirts were clean from the great offense of putting cumity and from the great offense of putting cumity and strife between the members of a Confedera-tion, which was formed in amity, and for the preservation and maintenance of the common interests and the common tran-

quility, and of initiating and agitating a policy, the inevitable tendency of which is to dissolve that fraternal union.

"The mother of mischief," says a Spanish proverb, "is no bigger than a midge's wing." and no bigger was the commencement of that spirit of meddlesome mischief, which, but a few short years ago, under the stimuus of an ignorant fanaticism, began to make itself felt, in its malign influence over the Northern mind. The favorable opportunity for checking its spread having, by the adoption of a most disastrous policy, been allowed to pass, party soon came in to the aid of fanaticism, and under one specious name and another, availed itself of the growing strength of what, but for such accession, could have never attained to any considerable hight of importance.

Its availability as an instrument of political agitation was soon made manifest under the guidance of those who were interested in its progress. Abstract ideas which, under the circumstances imposed by the Constitution and laws, could have no other practical operation than to stir up sectional strife, and to set man against man, and State against State, as they were promulgated and en-forced by the press, the pulpit, and the plat-form, began to be received as embodying

the only true policy of the North, and the only proper guide of its action.

Every instrumentality that could be brought to bear for the spread of this perpicious heresy has, during all these years, been lingeniously, persistently and efficiently used. That most potent of all, the press, the freedom of which, under blind or wicked ruides, is so sure to degenerate into licen-iousness, was first tainted, and men were ound willing to lend their abilities to the support of this infamous cause. Their number has gone on increasing as the fell spirit of Abelitionism, under this or that party pame, has spread over the North, until by far the greater proportion of the press of that section has become sectional and unonstitutional in its teachings.

Social Palmettelsen-Society in the City at Charleston. The "special correspondent" of the New

York Tribune gives the following sketch of ociety in Charleston: Society here, as in other parts of the world, consists, first, of the creme de la creme; of the high-tory Faubourg St. Germain, including those descendants of the earliest British and Huguenot settlers who have attained to wealth and influence. The old gentlemen of that class are the venerable Knickerbockers of Charleston; but just now they are electrified by the unusual spirit of patriotic en-thusiasm. These families supply society with the most stately and fascinating belies, and the most valiant and dashing beaux; they are distinguished from the social clique beneath them by a great simplicity and ur-

beneath them by a great simplicity and urbanity of manner, derived from their greater confidence in their position.

The old gentlemen planters are particularly modest and unassouming, and yet shrewd withal, resembling in that respect the Barings of London, and great capitalists generally, who endeavor by their kindness of denorts. ment, to atone, as it were, for the crushing magnitude of their wealth. The best class of society combines with some of the sharp and abrewd elements of the present civiliza tion many of the more beautiful features of the earlier years of South Carolina life; and beneath all the conflicting feelings of the hour and the terrorism of self-preservation runs a finethread of elevation of deportment, giving on the whole the impression that this class of society constitutes the real gentry of the country, possessing comparatively little intellectual taste, but much of the best innate

refinement. Next to this best class of society come the Next to this best class of society come the usual cliques of all sorts of people whose wealth and refinement permit them to mingle with their social superiors. Military men, marrying generally from inclination, their wives are frequently taken from the unwealthy classes, and in many instances present, in their modest appearance, a striking contrast to the stately mistresses of the plantations, we both associate here focely plantations; yet both associate here freely and pleasantly. Among educated people here there is a generosity and an absence of narrowness in social relations which con-trasts favorably with the North. Even above the richest planter stands the gifted statesman, and the skillful officer and man of science and literature are greatly honored. The circle of the old historical families in-Legislature and the Government, and now presents a combination of political and social interest equaled only by Washington in its

ANECDOTE OF A FAMOUS ARTISY- Turner's Carelessness of Detail. - An engraver, engaged in transferring one of Turner's paintings to steel, came one morning to the great artist and owned, not without healtation and fear of exciting his nager, that, though he had tried his lest, he could not distinguish what object was meant to be represented by a dab of bright color in the immediate fore-

ground of the picture.
Turner looked at it for a while, then said:
"What do you think it is?" "I can't tell, sir," was the reply, "but if I were to make a guess, I should think it might

be a wheelbarrow."
"Very well! Then make it a wheelbarrow," said Turner, and dismissed the engraver.
The shape of the object made no difference to him, but the color was every thing; and this great stress placed upon general effect and harmony of color in a picture probably led to that indistinctness in detail which he designed to be his weak point." declared to be his weak point,"

Photograph of an Ex-Queen.—The young ex-Queen of Naples sent a photograph of herself in a military dress, with a cap, vest, fall trousers, high boots and sword at her side, to the wife of the French Admiral, whose presence at Gasta has alone consided Francis II, to prolong a hopeless contest until now. The Empress Eugonie having seen and greatly admired this photograph, the young Queen had sent Her Majesty a copy of II, magnificently framed.

PRICE ONE CENT

entrance stand the celebrated Paladius Roland and Oliver; and these two status

are remarkable for the peculiarities of their arms and armor, exactly described in Livy's account of the Samnite war. The moldings

around the portal are ornamented with grotesques—among which a hog in monk's cowl and robe, shows that even the supersti-

guished for his learning and varied talents. He invented a machine for telling the time by night, and has thus been said by some writers to have been the inventor of strik-

writers to have been the inventor of striking clocks; but there is no proof that this
machine at all resembled a clock. Many of
the manuscripts are palimpsests, no doubt of
great value, as the institutes of Caius, long
supposed to have been destroyed by Justinian, have already been discovered beneath
the homilies of St. Jerome.

The gates of Verona are worthy of attention. These of Sannishall, distinguished

determined to see, in whatever was shown us, the veritable tomb of Juliet, and be just

mantic you must not descend to suspicious or calculations; and, therefore we put all such thoughts aside, and yielded only to the inspiration of Shakspeare's heroine; al-though I do not remember that we shed

The Progress of the Slave Power in the

United States.

The London Times, of the 7th instant, ob-

But the most melancholy part of the mat-ter is, that during the seventy years for which the American Confederacy has ex-isted, the whole tone of sentiment with re-gard to slavery, has, in the Southern States, at least, undergone a remarkable change. Slavery used to be treated as a thoroughly excentional institution—as the evil leavery

exceptional institution—as the evil legacy of evil times, as a disgrace to a Constitution founded on the natural freedom and inde-

pendence of mankind. There was hardly a political leader of any note who had not some plan for its abolition. Jefferson him-

the poor man who works his way to inde-

pendence are treated with soorn and con-tempt. It is asserted that what we are in

tempt. It is asserted that what we are in the hubit of regarding as the honorable pur-suits of industry incapacitate a nation for civilization and refinement, and that no in-

stitutions can be really free and democratic which do not rest, like those of Athens and of Rome, on a broad substratum of slavery. So far from treating slavery as an exceptional institution, it is regarded by these demo-

cratic philosophers as the natural state of a great portion of the human race; and, so far from admitting that America ought to

look forward to its extinction, it is contended that the property in human creatures ought

to be as universal as the property in land or

DRCAY OF COUNT CAYOUR'S HEALTH.

Oncay of Court Cayouas Heatrit.—
Count Cayour's strong health threatens to give way before his intense incessant occupation, strong appetite, luxurious living, plethoric habits and want of bodily exercise. He is always up and at work at five o clock in the morning. From nine till half-past six in the afternoon, he directs all the business of his own departments, and takes a consent survivey of those of his more habites.

ness of his own departments, and takes a general survey of these of his more helpless colleagues. Then follows dinner, his only meal, I believe, in the twenty-four hours, and, I am told, none of the lightest. He uses no carriages, but a walk from his private residence in the Via Gavour to the ministerial offices in the Pinzzo Castello, is but poor relaxation. Sometimes I have mat him walking outside of the porticoes along the Via di Po, evidently for a breath of air, but he monthly outside world to too constant a decendency on his master-mind to allow

he secustomed the world to too constant a dependency on his master-mind to allow himself the indulgence even of a quarter of an hours "constitutional."

The scrivity of the man's mind is immeasurable. He neglects nothing, forgets nothing, no scheme of policy or sliplomacy is too high, no mean detail or particular is too common-place for him. He has an eye for every thing, he trusts few men, and these generally obscure but able individuals of his ewn choice and creation. He writes most of his letters with his own hand. He writes a plain and distinct seams french hand, with lines wide apart—a hand of which strength and decision would not, on a first inspection, seem to be the most obvious characteristics.

less Victims of Great Battles.
It is difficult to conceive what learful havoc be custom of war has made of human life. Some of its incidental ravages seem to defy Some of its incidental ravages seem to defy belief. It has at times entirely depopulated immense districts. In modern as well as ancient times, large tracts have been left so utterly desolate, that one might pass from village to village, even from city to city, without finding a solitary inhabitant. The war of 1756 waged in the heart of Europe, left in one Instance no less than twenty contiguous villages, without a single man left in one instance no less than twenty contiguous villages, without a single man or beest. The thirty years' war, in the seventeenth century, reduced the population of Germany from 12,000,000 to 3,000,000—three-fourths; and that of Wirtemburg from 500,000 to 48,000—more than nine-tenths! Thirty thousand villages were destroyed; in many others the population entirely died out; and in districts, once studded with towns and cities, there sprang up immen-

Look at the havec of sieges—in that of Londonderry 12,000 soldiers; besides a vast number of inhabitants; in that of Paris, in the sixteenth century, 30,000 victims of mere hunger; in that of Maiplaquet, 34,000 soldiers alone; in that of Ismail, 40,000; of Vienna, 70,000; of Ostend, 120,000; of Mexico, 150,000; of Acre, 300,000; of Carthage, 700,000; of Jerusalem, 1,000,000; Mark the alaughter of single battles—st.

Mark the alaughter of single battles—Mark the panto, 25,000; at Austerlitz, 30,000; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras, one sugagement in fact, 100,000; at Boredino, 80,000; at Fontenoy, 100,000 of Arbela, 300,000; at Chalons, 300,000 of Attilla's army alone; 400,000 Usipetes slain by Julius Casser in one battle, and 430,000 Germans in another.

Take only two cases. The army of Xerxes, says Dr. Duck, must have amounted to

says Dr. Dick, must have amounted to 5,283,320; and if the attendants were only one third os great as common at the present time in Eastern countries, the sum total must have reached nearly 6,000,000. Yet in one year this vast multitude was reduced, though not entirely by death, to 300,000 fighting men; and of these only 8,000 escaped destruction. Jenghiz Khan, the terrible ravager of Asia in the thirteenth century, shot 90,000 on the plains of Nessa, and massacred 200,000 at the storming of Chara-ism. In the Herat district, he butchered ,600,000, and in two cities with the depend encies, 1,700,000. During the last twenty-even years of his long reign, he is said to have massacred more than half a million every year; and in the first fourteen years, he is supposed by Chinese historians, to have destroyed not less than 18,000,000; a sum total of 32,000,000 in forty-one years! In any view, what a fell destroyer is war!

In any view, what a felf destroyer is war! Napoleon's wars sacrificed some 6,000,000, and all the wars consequent on the French Revolution, some nine or ten millions. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed in forty-two years more than 12,000,000 of American Indians. Greciau wars sacrificed 15,000,000: Jewish wars, 25,000,000; the wars of the twelve Cresars, 30,000,000; in all the wars of the Romans before Julius Casar, 60,000,000; the wars of the Roman Empire, of the Saracens and the Turks, 60,000,000 of the Saracens and the Turks, 60,000,000 cach; those of the Tartars, 80,000,000; those of Africa, 100,000,000! "If we take late consideration," says the learned Dr. Dick, the number not only of those who have fallen in battle, but of those who have peris the hirough the natural consequences of war, it will not perhaps be overrating the destruction of human life, if we were to affirm that one tenth of the human race has been destroyed by the ravages of war; and, according to this estimate, more than the control of the man before have been 14 000,000,000 of human beings have been slaughtered in war since the beginning of the world." Edmund Burke went still further, and reckened the sum total of its avages, from the first, at no less than

Firmelal Condition of the Palmetto State. A legislative committee, to whom was re-ferred the subject of raising supplies for the present fiscal year, report a deficiency of \$1,647,486, to raise which sums they have abmitted a bill of taxation, which will pro-

duce, it is estimated, \$1,724,000.

Among the items of taxation are as follows: Upon every \$190 of the value of all lards an advactor tax of \$2; on all slaves a tax of \$4 66 per head; \$3 25 on each free a nax of \$4 65 per head; \$3 25 on each free negro, mulatio or mestizo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as are incapable of procuring a livelihood; twenty-seven cents ad valorem on every \$100 on all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town or village; \$1 per \$100 on factorage, and all professions and employments, excepting clergymen and mechanics; the same on commissions, &c.; forty-five cents per \$100 on capital stock of all incorporated gas companies, and one and a half per cent. on all premiums taken by insurance companies; twenty eight cents on every \$100 of the sales of merchandise, &c., made between the last of January, 1860, and January 1, 1861, (the products of the State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States are excepted from this provision); \$100 per day for all circus exhibitions, and \$20 per day for all circus exhibitions, and \$20 per day for all theatrical or other shows; \$1 50 on every \$100 of interest received during the past year on all bonds and notes; \$2 50 on every private carriage, (not kept for sale), and \$1 50 on each buggy, provided that not more than one to the this kind shall be charged. \$1 50 on each buggy, provided that not more than one tax of this kind shall be charged against any one individual; \$1 upon every gold watch, and fifty cents upon silver extra watch not kept for ale,

DANGESS OF THE WHALE FISHERY.—A letter from Job N. Sherman, third mate of the ship Mary Asia, of Fair Haven, Mass., gives the particulars of his escape from death while pursuing a whale. The whale struck the boat and threw him right across the monster's mouth, so that both legs were in its mouth, and then went down with him.
Fortunately, the whale soon came up so the
man could breaths. In the mean time, he
had extricated one of his legs, but the whale
immediately went down again, carrying Mr. Sherman down the second time. Mr. S. then thought of his sheath-knife, which he used upon the whale's under jaw, causing it to let go its hold, when Mr. S. arose to the surface of the water, about a ship's length from the boat, and he was rescued, nearly from the coat, and no was rescued, hearly exhausted, by seizing him by the hair of the head as he was sinking. On examination he found himself with a hole in one leg large enough to receive an egg.

TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS OF ARIZONIA. The transportation business in Arisonia employs a capital of \$2,000,000; one train of twenty-five wagons costing about \$3,000. During the past sesson the carrying trade to New Mexico employs 5,864 men, 2,170 wagons, 464 horses, 5,933 mules, 17,836 oxen, and the whole weight transported was 6,000 tuns.

FORT SUMTER RE-ERFORCED BY NATURE. A letter from Charleston to the Courrier des Etats-Unis, says: "The vigilant guard of the Charlestonians was not able to prevent, last night, an addition of two individuals to the garrison of Fort Sumter. The mother and her twin-children are doing well.

A CANADIAN DECLINING A DUEL,-Ex-A Canadian Declining A Canada, re-cently challenged Theophile Hartubise to cently challenged Theophile Hartubise to mortal combat. The latter immediately laid the hostile missive before the Police Magis-trate, who arrested Bleau, and bound him to keep the peace for six months.

Discovery of a Sarr Spains.—On the south side of the Mahoning River, at Youngstown, Penna, some persons engaged in boring for oil, a few days since, struck a vein of water, which, when boiled, produced over a teacupful of fine salt to the gallow.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Integer advertisements to served as the following rates per agency of ten lines:

One insertion. \$ 50 12 insertions. \$7 0 Each additional. \$1 15 insertions. \$6 0 insertions. \$6 0 insertions. JOB PRINTING

In all ter branches done with westween and di-

SEWING MACHINES

of Gates of Verona. The Cathedral of Verona claims to have been built by Charlemagne, but it is probably of the twelfth century. Its chief beauty is the porch over the entrance. This consists of two arches, rising one above the other, resting upon columns, and the lower columns resting upon griffins. On either side of the contrarge stant the collection Palading WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-Machines PRICES REDUCED!

THE WEERLER & WILSON SEW-ING-MACRISE COMPART, having calmon all their suits of law with infringing manufacturers, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby and have accordingly SEDUCED TEMPRICES of their Sewing-machines.

Having made, for over seven years, the must pendar Family Sewing machine in the country, and now empiring \$1,606,660 in their business, and making ONE HUNDRED MACHINES per day, they are presented with wich arterardings facility. cowl and robe, shows that even the superstition of the dark sies found something in
monachism to satirize. Some of the chapels
and monuments of the Cathedral are exceedingly rich, and it formerly boasted some fine
paintings, but most of them have been removed. The finest now here is the "Assumption" of Titian, which has traveled to Paris
and back. Although neither so rich in color
or grand in conception as the picture which
adorns the wall of the Accademia at Yeuice,
vet it is very fine, and the figure of the they are prepared with wich extraordinar-tics and experience to guarantee to the pur-entire satisfaction. All our Machines are equally well, and are

WARRANTED THEER TEARS. The difference in price being mereir a difference 200 21.395 Machines cold in 1859, being souble une tales of any other company in the Union.

Awarded the First Premium in the adorns the wall of the Accademia as vaulos, yet it is very fine, and the figure of the Virgin, floating upward, is exceedingly graceful and easy.

Connected with the Cathedral is the library, said to be one of the most valuable in Italy for sacred literature. It was founded by Pacificus, an arch deacon of Verona, distinguished the control of the con U. S. PAIRS OF 1858, 1809 AND 2850,

Apr at the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute for POUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS we have taken the

SEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. It uses no shuttle, makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or ridge on the under side of the seam; and uses but held as much thread as the chain-stitch machines. Bend or call for a Circular, containing prices testimonials, etc.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agonts. 77 West Fourth-st.,

PIRE'S OPERA-HOUSE,

CINCINNATA.

840. 840. Great Reduction in Prices!

The gates of Verona are worthy of attention. Those of Sannischeli, distinguished alike for beauty and strength, yet remain, of which the Porta del Palio is the most admired. The Porta del Borsari, a double gateway standing across the Corso, is however the most interesting. From traces of inscriptions upon the friezes, it is probable that it was built about the year 265. Its architecture is a style between the antique and the early middle ages; it is ornamented with pillars having spiral flatings, and the inscriptions were in letters of metal fastened to the stone work.

But all of Verona was not seen, if we left out the tomb of Juliet; and although our NO EXCUSE NOW POR BUYING CHAIR or Loop-stitch Sewing-machines, on seconated the former bigh erices of Lock-stitch Family Machines, Oaly \$46 ft. one of Locker's newly-in-proved Family SHUTTLE-MACHINES. A useful and beautiful HOLIDAY PRESENT.

For a lady, would be one of Geo. H. St. at's new and elegant ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINES, the Twenty-five First Promiums

Twenty-five First Promiums

Have been awarded these envised Machines during the seat, three years, gree all others. We warrant them to out fast any other Machine extants and for beauty of seeded and finish, they have no equal. Parties wishing to nurchase, have only easily fast them, to be convinced that what we say is truth. out the tomb of Juliet; and although our courier assured us that what is now abown was only a washing trough, and had never held the seles of this herolee of romance, yet we posted off, nothing doubting, to the Garden of the Orientroffe or Orphan Asylum,

UNION MANUFACTURING CO. delp-tf 63 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, 6 as sentimental and romantic as we pleased.
On our way we passed the Castel Vecchia, a noble pile, erected by the Scaligers, its walls are battlemented, and its appearance picturesque, although like every thing class, it has yielded to the conqueror, and four of its finest towers have been demolished, to fit SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Corner of Fourth and Race-sts2 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

How is it Singer's Sewing-machines are univers reason why, is: Became they are better, more dur-ble, more reliable, capable of doing a much greater variety of work, and earning more money than any The public are respectfully invited to call and an

its finest towers have been demolished, to fit it for an arsenal. This, however, was not quite such an outrage, as driving from the Liceo or college its 500 pupils, in order to convert lithto barracks. We passed through the garden, and found the tomb of Juliet near the lower wall. It was of pale rad marble, a plain sarcophagus, much mutilated by breaking off pieces for visitors. When we asked for a bit, however, the custode brought some pieces from his cottage, already broken, he said, but I strongly suspect that he sells as family use PRICE \$50. This Machine is highly ornamented, easy to present, and is the vary best and cheapest Machine in the market.

JAMES SKARDON,

Western Agent for Singer's Sewing-machine, said, but I strongly suspect that he sells as much of this stone every year, as the tomb contains. However, if you would be ro-

CREENMAN & TRUES IMPROVED
A Noiseless Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing-machines, of Howe & Roper Patent, warranted the best in market, Also, Blake & Johnsho's Heammers, at wholesale. S. T. GASRISON Agent, No. 129 West Fifth-st., No. 129 West Fifth-st., DE Agents wanted in every town.

[nois]

DON'T BELIEVE IT!

WHEN YOU HEAR INTERESTED

BEWING-MACHINES make work that will act
at and the last of wear, don't you believe them, but
examine for yourselves, and ask those who, from
experience, are able and willing to tall the struit,
about them said the work they do. The Machines
are warranted for three years, and the work made
on them is warranted to last equal to that made on
any other machine. Price of Machine, \$25. We
will teach every body to operate the Machines, free
of charge, if they will call at the General Agency
Office, in the second story of Carlisla Building,
corner of Fourth and Walmut-sts., Chochmati.

doz-om

Y. W. SUNDERGIN, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

some plan for its abolition. Jefferson himself, the greatest chief of the Democracy, had, in the early part of this century, speculated deeply on the subject; but the United States became possessed of Louisiana and Florida, they have conquered Texas, they have made Arkansas and Missouri into States, and these successive acquisitions have altered entirely the view with which slavery is regarded. Perhaps as much as any thing, from the long license enjoyed by the editors of the South, of writing what they pleased in favor of slavery, with the absolute certainty that no one would be found bold enough to write any-thing on the other side, and thus make himself a mark for popular vengeance, the subject has FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER. CHARLES TIEMAN, No. 89 Sycamore-st.

OPPOSITE NATIONAL TREATER. GENTS' BOOTS AND SHORS MADE TO Order upon reasonable terms, in a STYLE UK-SURPASSED.

mark for popular vengeance, the subject has come to be written on in a tone of ferocious and cynical extravagance which is, to an European eye, absolutely appalling.

The South has become enamored of her shame. Free labor is denounced as degrading and disgraceful; the honest triumphs of the poor man who works his way to independ the poor man who works his way to inde Remember 69 Sycamore-st.

IN THE PLUMBING LINE,

PROMPTLY AND BEASONABLY, CALL H. McCOLLUM, No. 101 West Sixth-st., bet. Vine and Re-Holiday Gifts.

CARD-CASES; SHELL COMBS; Perfumery Stands; Card-Backets; For sale by

S. W. cor. Control av. and Eighthdelf Wines and Liquors.

WE HAVE SPARED NO EXPENSE IN delf S. W. cor. Central-av. and Eighth-

Skates! Skates! Skates! JUST RECEIVED, PINE ENGLISH

184 Main street. 6:24-tf B. KITTHEBON & CO.

CILINARY ARTICLES TO BE HABAT
THE FEW DEUG-STORE - BARING POWER,
a pure article of our own manufacture, fire sale in
quantities to guit pursue. Ass. Tagicos, Germ
Riarch, Sago. An Orda, Pariagio Acid, and all uritoles
Tarthe, Harry cooks. Histor, better and caloususes by pariry cooks. Histor, better and caloustested by pariry cooks. Histor, better and caloustested by pariry of the Articles in our line at masonable raises. For all W HATTHEWS & CO.,
abolic raises and Druggista. M. M. osr. Central ag. and George-

BENT IN THE MARK ET -SOME P. S .- One of them in successful operat

A SSIGNMENT OF A. W. NEFF & CO.—

By invice of the Probate Court at Hamilton Courty (hist), I shall proved to sell the same of the fail & Worf & Co., at Pullic Austin, of the four of the Court-house, on WED NESSA V, the same of of the Court-house, on WED NESSA V, the same of the farmary, 198.

Jac Th. JOHN BIMPELISSON, Amignos, W. PURE CIDER AND WHITE-WINE